APPENDIX

GEOPROBE® SAMPLING PROCEDURES

Large-bore Soil Samples

Soil samples were collected using a GeoProbe Systems® AT-660 Series Large Bore Sampler. The sampler consisted of a nickel plated sample tube, replaceable hardened cutting shoe, and a removable acetate liner. The 1.375-inch OD (1.125-inch ID) sample tube was 48 inches in length and was capable of recovering cores up to 48 inches in length by 1.125 inches in diameter (approximately 400 ml). The sampler was sealed by a piston tip at the end of the sample tube while it was being advanced to the desired sampling depth using 3 foot long by 1-inch OD sections of alloy steel probe rods driven with a portable automatic hammer. At the desired sampling depth, a piston stop pin at the opposite end of the sampler was removed by means of stainless steel extension rods. The extension rods were inserted down the inside of the probe rods which enabled the piston to retract into the sample tube while the sample was being taken. The sampler was then driven 1 foot with the hammer to collect the sample. The sample tube and probe rods were then manually extracted from the ground with a GeoProbe Systems® AT-99 Probe Rod Jack. The collected soil samples were placed in air-tight ziploc bags and scanned using a HNu Photoionization, Organic Vapor Analyzer (OVA). Samples collected for chemical analysis were placed in laboratory prepared sample jars.

APPENDIX - CONTINUED

GEOPROBE® SAMPLING PROCEDURES

Ground-Water Sampling

Ground-water samples were collected using a GeoProbe Systems® Screen Point Ground-Water Sampler. The assembled sampler had a 1-inch outside diameter (OD) and was 36-inches long. The sampler consisted of a 19-inch sealed stainless steel screen encased in a perforated stainless steel sleeve. The sampler was advanced to the desired sampling depth using 3-foot long sections of alloy steel probe rods driven with a portable automatic hammer. At the desired sampling depth, an extension rod ram was attached to extension rods and inserted inside the probe rods. The screen was enclosed in a sampling sheath until it was advanced into the formation at the desired sampling depth. A post run tubing adapter attached to polypropylene tubing was threaded into the screen connector and ground water was evacuated using a peristaltic sampling pump. Ground-water samples collected for chemical analysis were placed in laboratory prepared sample jars.

General

Samples were marked with identifying numbers, placed immediately in sample coolers, secured, and maintained at $\leq$ 4° C. Preservatives were added to the samples as required. Samples were shipped to Specialized Assays, Inc. environmental laboratory in Nashville, Tennessee, for analysis. Appropriate chain-of-custody records were maintained.